FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARMY COMMANDER GALTIERI ATTACKS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PY091921 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1120 GMT 9 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] San Salvador de Jujuy, 9 Feb (NA)--The army commander, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, referring to the U.S. State Department report on the status of human rights in Argentina, said here that "no country has the right to point an accusing finger of a judge at this vineyard of the Lord."

Galtieri, speaking at a brief press conference given after the ceremonies he presided over here in honor of those fallen in the struggle against subversion, added: "I do not wish to single out any nation--I have known and I know many brother nations--but I believe that all of us should express ourselves prudently in international relations." He explained: I do not believe the State Department addressed the subject with enough prudence when it submitted its report to the U.S. Congress."

The army commander was asked about the possibility of the Western bloc weakening because of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union. Galtieri said there was no risk whatever to the West and asserted that "there are two aspects: One is political and the other commercial." He asserted: "From the political point of view I believe the Argentine Government was very clear in its statement of 10 January. From a commercial point of view there is another aspect in which apparently there was not enough prudence at that time in not using another term since the U.S. Government made a unilateral decision without even talking in advance with the Argentine nation."

He stressed: "It is a formal matter which deeply affects the feelings of the Argentine nation. In view of the interests at stake and the magnitude of the activity on the world grain market, the Argentine share, which is very small, would have no influence at all." He said: "Argentina would obviously be the only country affected by this type of boycott. Our share of the world grain market is not considerable, although it is important."

He then said: "Argentina has taken a definite stand regarding the grain boycott. It has not been revised from the time it was officially announced on 10 January. There have been talks and the dialog continues on the domestic and international levels. In fact, the last 2 years have not been very fruitful for bilateral Argentine-U.S. relations. Many things have contributed to this." Galtieri asserted: "The dialog brought about through General Goodpaster's visit is a positive step by the United States which really permits us to achieve more evenness in discussing questions regarding common problems in the international life of the two nations."

At this point he referred to the subject of human rights, and the army commander said that the State Department report regarding Argentina "is part of a larger report giving an opinion on more than 100 countries. In any case, Argentina released a statement on the subject yesterday (meaning Thursday)." He said: "It is interference in the internal affairs of the free and sovereign Argentine nation, so we do not accept it or admit it."

He was asked his opinion about the role assumed by the U.S. Government and it was then that the army commander said that "No one has the right to point an accusing finger of a judge at this vineyard of the Lord."

GOVERNMENT PRAISED FOR RELEASE OF STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT

PY081120 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Feb 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Biting the Bullet"]

[Text] The government's decision not merely to allow the publication of the State Department's report on the Argentine situation but to distribute it itself, thus ensuring its publication in full by all the major newspapers of the country, including those most reluctant to print anything that may throw a less than idyllic light on the government's performance since March 1976, was wise, courageous, and highly positive. It marked the official beginning, as it were, of a process of self-examination through which the country will have to pass if it is ever to have a chance of becoming a stable democracy. This process is certain to be very painful, not only for the relatives of the victims of the wave of oppression that followed the terrorist onslaught, but also for the armed forces themselves. But it is a completely necessary process that cannot be avoided and could not be delayed for much longer.

By releasing the report which, despite the recognition of some recent improvement in several important areas, paints a grim picture, the government clearly opted for democracy, ignoring the siren calls of those who would like a coverup at any price. Democracy is largely a matter of information, and the nearer the country gets to it the more information will be available to the general public until a stage is reached in which the government only seeks to control the small residue that directly and unequivocally concerns national security. Had the government, for whatever reason, sought to keep the general public in ignorance of what has been happening here for much longer it would have made a mockery of its proclaimed intention to begin a "dialogue" with representative civilians and progress further along the difficult road to democratic coexistance. On Tuesday it showed that it has no intention of doing this and was determined to stick to its democratic guns, no matter how hard this may prove in the weeks and months ahead.

The information that is now being issued is certain to be exploited by many political groups for their own purposes. It will, of course, be only too easy to use it as ammunition for an all-out campaign against the government which, directly or indirectly, must be held accountable for much of what has occurred since it took power. This, however, would be a grave disservice to the country and to its hopes of achieving democracy. It is quite clear that now, and for several years to come, there is no possible combination of civilian forces that could not merely provide the country with good government but would also be strong enough to resist the challenges from extremists or right and left, neither of which have any compunction at all about using violence to attain their objectives. The movement away from military authoritarianism to civilian democracy will have to be gradual if the end result is to be an elected government that can rely on the armed forces to help it ward off threats from its undemocratic foes. An orderly transition, however, can only work if the country's main democratic movements have faith in the sincerity of the military authorities. The government, by issuing the State Department's report, showed that it has the courage of its convictions and therefore deserves the trust of all those who want Argentina to become a solid, pluralist and free society.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL REPORTED

FY091929 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1759 GMT 9 Feb 80 FY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 9 Feb (LATIN)--It was officially reported today that a Soviet trade official in search of Brazilian soybeans after the U.S. embargo on grains met with officials of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry last Wednesday. A ministry spokesman reported that Aleksandr Naumov, one of the three members of the mission that was in Buenos Aires to negotiate the purchase of soybeans, sorghum and corn, held brief meetings with high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials on "trade matters," but the spokesman declined to give more details.

PRC EMBASSY ANNOUNCES VISIT OF CHINESE ARMS EXPERTS

FY120227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 11 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Feb (AFP)--A delegation of Chinese arms technicians will visit Brazil for the first time for 12 days at the end of February, a PRC Embassy spokesman told AFP in Brasilia today.

The PRC military technicians intend to visit the ENGESA [pecialized Engineers Corporation] factory in Sao Paulo, which makes armored vehicles. The technicians want to learn about Brazilian military hardware, but it is not known if arms purchases will be made.

It was recalled here that ENGESA, founded in 1958, is one of the main manufacturers of armored vehicles in the Western world. Ninety percent of its production is exported, with Libya and Iraq among the buyers.

CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR PLANTS IN SAO PAULO CRITICIZED

FY120054 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Feb 80 FY

[Text] Presidente Prudente--Senator Franco Montoro has charged Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf with forcing the 10 million in habitants of greater Sao Paulo to face the threat of a nuclear disaster as a result of the construction of two nuclear plants only 100 km away from the state capital.

Senator Montoro said that he will protest to the National Energy Commission, the Mines and Energy Ministry and the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation. In his opinion, this situation becomes far more serious if one considers that Brazil does not need nuclear energy to generate electricity.

BRIEFS

NEW COPPER DEPOSIT--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has reported that a new copper deposit, which is expected to yield 20 million tons, was discovered in the municipalities of Aurora and Barros in the southern part of Ceara State. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Feb 80 FY]

PINOCHET TO VISIT PHILIPPINES, FIJI IN MARCH

PY111945 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has reported through an official communique that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet will make an official visit to the Philippines between 24 and 28 March. The Foreign Ministry further reported that the president will also visit Fiji between 22 and 24 March.

JUSTICE MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON PRISON RIOT CLARIFIED

PY081621 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpt] When Justice Minister Monica Madariaga said that the riot at the Santiago Public Prison was instigated by political activists, some reporters thought that this instigation came from elements abroad, since the minister's statement was a bit ambiguous.

The minister did indeed use the term "from outside" [exterior]. She was alluding, however, to persons who are living in Chile but who are outside of prison.

Pedro Montalba, general director of prisons, was even more explicit than the justice minister. He said that a person who works as a driver for the Santiago Vicariate of Solidarity had been identified. He added that the driver had visited the inmates and brought them identification papers [documentos], diagrams of prisons and pamphlets which instigated the inmates to escape and which carried instructions on how to escape from jail. These activists are apparently interested in creating continual massive escapes--such as that of last year in which 71 inmates escaped from prison--to keep the police busy and thus to be able to engage in terrorist activities.

Montalba discussed the present situation in Chilean prisons and noted that the riot which broke out on Wednesday at the Santiago jail was not something that was completely organized by the inmates. This is what Justice Minister Monica Madariaga meant when she said: This is a political incident. I have good evidence to prove it.

Although Montalba asserted that the courier who had aided the inmates had been identified, he refused to give any further details or to disclose the name of the suspect. He said: All the evidence in this regard has been submitted to the superior authorities, and they are the ones who will determine what will be done. Montalba asserted that the present situation at the Santiago jail is completely normal.

BRIEFS

TREATY SIGNED--Santiago, 9 Feb (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry announced that Chile has signed the UN treaty for the peaceful use of resources of the moon which was approved by the UN General Assembly last December. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1541 GMT 9 Feb 80 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS--The Chilean Government announced that its new ambassador to Great Britain, Miguel Alex Schweitzer, will leave for London next Monday and that it has approved the appointment of Carlos Humberto Figueroa as the new Salvadoran ambassador to Chile. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 9 Feb 80 PY]

JOINT DECLARATION ISSUED WITH PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT

PA100407 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0146 GMT 10 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The president of the Republic of Panama, Aristides Royo, met with the president of the Republic of Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, at Medellin on 9 January 1980. They met at the invitation of the president of the republic and officials of Antioquia Department and of Medellin.

The meeting of the two presidents was to permit the continuation of the fruitful dialog begun in August 1979 in Monteria, Colombia, and to evaluate the progress of what was agreed to at that time. On that occasion frank and cordial talks were held on the various aspects of bilateral relations and on international problems of common interest.

The two presidents looked with satisfaction upon the relations between the two countries which have developed within the climate of fraternal friendship which has traditionally existed. At the end of their talks, the two presidents issued the following joint declaration:

Persuaded that the principles included in the UN Charter and the OAS are the essential foundation for peace, security and cooperation between people, they renew their firm support for these principles, especially the full respect and observance of international treaties, sovereign equality between states, abstaining from threats or the use of force and nonintervention. They confirmed their express determination to cooperate in various forums to attain the establishment of an international order to guarantee [word indistinct] between advanced and developing countries.

The presidents analyzed the situation related to the development of the Contadora Declaration and the Monteria Treaty. They renewed their determination to overcome any factors which may delay perfecting the instrument which will satisfactorily conclude this matter, which fortunately has been discussed by the two parties with fraternal cordiality.

The president of Panama has urged the Colombian Government to become a participant in the feasibility study for a new sea level canal, not only because of the neighboring ties existing between the two countries, but also because of the interest which Colombia has always shown in all matters related to interoceanic traffic.

The Colombian president reasserted his country's intention to sign the protocol of the treaty dealing with the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal which is open to all the nations in the world.

With satisfaction they ratified the protocol signed in Panama on 2 October 1979 by the Andean Group foreign ministers in response to the interest expressed by the Panamanian Government to join the Andes Bello agreement. The initial step is to approach the Andean Subregional group. This was ratified by the respective education ministers in their recent Caracas meeting.

Panama's approach to the Andean Group should be implemented because it represents an advance in the effort to fulfill, in the shortest time possible, the common purpose of integrating our peoples which is consistent with the ideal of international social justice. Therefore, the Colombia president has looked with sympathy upon the interest expressed by the Panamanian Government in participating as an observer in the Andean Pact Council of Ministers.

They also note with satisfaction the important results already obtained in several Latin American countries in the effective return to a real democracy. They express their hopes that this process will continue without interruption until freedom, and the mechanisms that guarantee it, are fully institutionalized throughout the continent.

One of the most permanent goals of the American nations is to have an overland route to allow their territories to communicate and to intensify their cultural and economic relations. Therefore the governments of Colombia and Panama, which share the principles of American integration, have signed international agreements and implemented projects to the extent of their capability in order to conclude the road through Darien which, being the only gap in the American highway system, has become the most important communications project in the continent.

In view of the above, the Panamanian Government so far has built 215 of the 317 km which are Panama's responsibility. Meanwhile, the Colombian Government has already begun building the same project to an extent of 28 km, which shows that of the initial 397 km that were involved in bridging the gap between the two countries, only 154 km remain to be built.

The governments of most of the American countries, through their representatives to the 13th Pan-American Highway Congress held in Caracas in 1979, have reasserted their support for the highway and have urged Colombia and Panama to conclude this important project.

Considering the suits brought before the judicial authorities of the United States of America, and in view of the important advances in the control and eradication of hoof- and mouth-disease in the border region, for which the U.S. Department of Agriculture has cooperated, the presidents of Colombia and Panama trust in the final and effective cooperation of the United States so that this effort--on which the eyes of the other nations of America are focused--will be concluded with the completion of the highway according to agreements separately signed with Colombia and Panama in Washington on 6 May 1971.

As a result of the aforementioned, the presidents of Colombia and Panama express their intention of continuing to give their support to the building of the Darien Gap highway on both sides of the border and assert their firm decision to advance the project and to commit the joint efforts of their respective governments for the successful completion of this project.

The presidents of Colombia and Panama thus aspire to complete a final step in the integration process of their two nations and to strengthen the ties of American solidarity which was the joint ideal of liberator Simon Bolivar.

Since the Mulinational Banana Marketing Corporation [COMUMBANA] represents the independent decisions of a group of Latin American countries in the marketing of bananas--one of its most important export items--and since this concern helps to promote the new international economic order, the two presidents reasserted their positive and emphatic political support to COMUMBANA to strengthen and protect the expansion of its operations.

The Colombian president said his country will gladly continue cooperating with the Panamanian Government for the promotion of the cattle industry. This cooperation is expressed in the technical assistance which Panama has received and which will now be found in permanent possibilities through the projects which the two governments have agreed upon in the cattle industry. Therefore the Colombian Government is pleased to note the establishment of a cattle bank in Panama. This guarantees the continuity of cooperation, advice and technical assistance which Colombia has offered and reasserted.

The two presidents agreed on the importance of intensifying scientific and technological cooperation between their two countries and they will study their respective positions for the forthcoming drafting of a scientific-technical cooperation agreement.

President Turbay Ayala, aware that Panama is part of the Bolivarian countries, has invited President Aristides Royo of Panama to attend the great Bolivarian meeting to be held on 17 December of this year to honor the memory of Bolivia's liberator on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of its greatest American hero.

President Royo thanked the Colombian president for his invitation and said that since Panama had been the site of the Amphictyonic Congress of 1826, which was called by liberator Bolivar, and since this congress was the starting point of the institutions which have developed inter-American solidarity, he will gladly attend this important historical meeting.

Bogota Medellin 9 February 1980.

SPOKESMEN REPORT GUERRILLA INFILTRATION OF ARMY

PA112310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 11 Feb (AFP)--The infiltration of guerrillas into the Colombian Army was reported today while courts martial continue. A truce among seditious groups in various parts of the country has also been noted.

According to spokesmen of the 9th Brigade stationed in Neiva, Huila Department capital, several guerrillas have enlisted in the army recently. They later deserted, taking their weapons and ammunition. The spokesmen did not give additional information regarding this infiltration but said this matter will be investigated.

SAN ANDRES ISLAND RESIDENTS DENOUNCE CUBAN INTERFERENCE

PA112235 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The top political and civic leaders on San Andres Island have denounced the Cuban Government's obvious interference in the current dispute over the possession of several Caribbean islands which has led to a serious confrontation between the governments of Nicaragua and Colombia.

There are indications that the Cuban ambassador to Colombia, Fernando Robelo, is currently holding a lengthy meeting with his closest advisers, studying the situation and establishing the truthfulness of the charges made by the San Andres residents, who are determined as Colombians to defend that which belongs to Colombia.

BRIEFS

POLICE KILLED IN AMBUSH--Bogota--A police corporal and two patrolmen were killed at 0400 today by unknown persons who opened fire on them from a moving camper in Agua Chica, Cesar Department. The victims were identified as Alfonso Pineda Alvarez, Jaime Montejo and Juan Rodriguez Pena. The police, the army and the Administrative Department of Security have dispatched patrols to the area in efforts to run down the killers. [Bogota Domestic Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA]

MONTANARO ACCUSES DIPLOMATS OF COLLUSION WITH OPPOSITION

PY091930 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 11 PY

[Excerpts] "We cannot accept the patronage of embassies or ambassadors who want to lecture us on the infringement of rights which they have not known how to defend and who claim to grant the title of opponents on family groups or clans who have always turned their backs on the people." This was said yesterday by Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro in a speech on "Paraguayan Reality: The Political Parties," during the closing of the political seminar on "The Decade of the 80's and the Responsibility of the Colorado Youth." The seminar was organized by the Colorado Party regional sections of the Central Zone and the "Dr Ignacio A. Pane" Colorado University Students Center in San Lorenzo.

Montanaro said: "We will not allow the qualification of political parties to come from foreign congresses or from internationals. No matter how many recommendations we receive, we will only listen to wishes of our people. We will always be free and independent. In the same way as we proclaim respect for human rights we also proclaim respect for sovereignty and we desire to live in peace with all nations."

Montanaro stated: "People from other countries will not manipulate the opposition parties allowed to operate in Paraguay. We will not accept this kind of thing. We stand firm, and today, as yesterday, we will confront those who belong to the National Agreement, the communists, Febreristas and Liberals, even though they may be protected by vacillating democracies."

LA TRIBUNA SAYS GOVERNMENT REJECTED PROPOSED U.S. ENVOY

PY081730 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Feb 80 p 3 PY

[Text] Paraguayan-U.S. relations might be at a new "impasse" because the Paraguayan Government did not give its "agreement" for the proposed new U.S. ambassador to our country, Mr Frank Devine, former U.S. envoy in El Salvador.

Reliable sources have reported that the local government would have refused to give its agreement for the appointment of Devine, who was to have replaced Robert White, and that this refusal created dissatisfaction in the State Department in Washington. Questioned on this subject, the press officer of the U.S. Embassy, Osvaldo Cazenave, stated that "there is no news regarding the new ambassador; there is nothing." However, he confirmed that the present charge d'affaires, Mark Dion, is in El Salvador, where Robert White was appointed ambassador. Dion will stay there for 2 weeks. He is part of White's team, and his prompt transfer to the Central American country would not be a surprise. In the meantime, the first secretary is the acting head of mission.

As a result of the U.S. dissatisfaction over the refusal of an "agreement," it is possible that the United States will not appoint a new ambassador to our country for a long time. Reliable sources have reported that because of this "impasse," it might be possible that in a few weeks our ambassador to the United States and the OAS, Mario Lopez Escobar, will be called for "consultations," leaving as head of mission only a charge d'affaires or first secretary.

PATRIA CRITICIZES STATE DEPARTMENT'S RIGHTS REPORTS

PY081558 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 8 Feb 80 p 5 PY

[Editorial: "Human Rights in the World"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. State Department has produced an extensive report on what the United States, from its perspective, believes is taking place in the world with regard to human rights.

Within this framework, the State Department studies one country at a time, and we have been given the graceful concession of recognition that some progress has been made, although it recognizes that it is difficult to prove "the exploitation of peasant children by wealthy families" (SIC), a thing which smells very much like the wild, laborious efforts of Lara Castro and Laino, who possibly submitted such a report in view of the spectacular failure of the "genocide of Indians," which, as a matter of fact, was also recognized, finally, as nonexistent by the State Department report.

As can be seen, the "radicals" have apparently won, and the United States does not hesitate to create domestic tensions and divisions in the Western world while the real enemy is gaining a considerable military superiority and is no longer concealing its aggressive intentions without, apparently, being very much concerned about "dividing and conquering," because the divisions have already been created for it.

As far as we are concerned, this report is another of those phenomena that take place outside our borders. Therefore, there is no reason for us to recognize it as valid. We know better than anyone else the reality in our homes and our country; we have in mind the goals we have set to consolidate the progress and development of the country in order to achieve the wellbeing of the public and, above all, we are the inheritors of a jealously guarded tradition of independence and self-determination, against which have been smashed to pieces all the pretensions of trying to change the direction that we Paraguayans believe to be just, necessary, valid, legitimate and in accordance with the reality of our country, the teachings of our history and the sensibility of our people.

We do not live or work preoccupied with the fear that foreigners may disapprove of us or give us an average or outstanding grade. We Paraguayans are used to examining our own consciences, and if we accept lessons, they are only those linked to our history. We accept our democratic and republican dedication as the master guideline of our institutional existence, and we are ready to defend these values, but as a result of the visit recently made by the U.S. State Department envoy, Mr. Eaton, we believe that democracy does not have fixed models and that it is structured in accordance with the economic, social, cultural, political and even historical conditions of each country.

And this is where we stand.

AMBASSADOR DE HABICH WILL NOT RETURN TO CUBA

FL081502 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Lima--Peru has announced its decision to withdraw its ambassador to Cuba, Edgardo de Habich, because of a personal communique he issued last month criticizing the manner in which 12 Cubans entered the Peruvian mission building in Havana to seek political asylum. An official government spokesman reported that Habich was waiting for orders to travel to Cuba but that it had been decided that he should not return.

However, it is not known if the withdrawal of the Peruvian ambassador to Havana is a permanent decision, diplomatic sources accredited to Lima have indicated. Ambassador De Habich was recalled at the end of January to (explain) a personal communique he issued in Havana criticizing the manner in which 12 Cubans entered the Peruvian Embassy on the socialist island.

Envoy To Be Sent for Talks

PA111937 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian Ambassador Jaime Caceres has been sent to Cuba to negotiate with the Cuban Government the departure of 13 refugees staying in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, the magazine CARETAS reported today.

According to the magazine, Caceres, who is the Peruvian Foreign Ministry's director of political affairs, will be aided in the Cuban capital by First Secretary Ernesto Pino, the highest-ranking diplomat in that embassy since Peruvian Ambassador Edgardo de Habich was recalled.

According to the weekly, the biggest obstacle to resolving the refugees' problem is the presence of policeman Angel Galvez, who sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy several months ago but is regarded as a deserter by the Cuban regime.

The ambassador will also discuss the trip abroad, possibly to Peru, of 12 Cuban civilian refugees whose return home and then again to the embassy led to the disagreement involving Ambassador De Habich.

According to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, De Habich will not return to Cuba because Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia regarded a communique he released on the subject of asylum in general as unsuitable.

BRIEFS

FISHING RESEARCH SHIP--Lima, 25 Jan (ESI-PERU)--Fishery Minister Rear Adm Jorge Villalobos Urquiaga said today Peru has entered a new, more advanced phase in scientific technology. He said this during the ceremony in which he turned over the new scientific research ship to the Institute of the Sea. The ship will help determine more precisely the nation's fishing resources. The ship's modern equipment was donated by the FRG ambassador in Peru, Hans Werner Loeck. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 1 PA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STATUS OF SHAH

May Leave 'Anytime'

PA071331 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] President Aristides Royo last night made a statement to the U.S. ABC Television Network to clarify the status of the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in Panama. Royo made the statement to ABC to clarify the point of view expressed yesterday by Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos during an interview with this station.

The Panamanian president stressed that the former shah of Iran can leave the country. He can leave Panama anytime he wishes. Royo emphasized that Reza Pahlavi is in Panama as a guest and enjoys full freedom throughout the nation's territory.

Extradition Request Not Received

PA111824 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1755 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 11 Feb (EFE)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said here today that the Panamanian Government has not received the request for the extradition of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran.

In reply to constant questions from newsmen about the real situation of the former Iranian monarch in Panama, Ozores reiterated that the shah is living in political asylum. Ozores asked newsmen not to ask any more questions on the subject.

The Panamanian foreign minister said Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's health does not seem to be good and that the prospects for him traveling to the interior of the country are very slight.

The Panamanian foreign minister said the former monarch is living as a respectful prisoner [respetuoso prisionero], as a man who had everything but now only has economic power, without the possibility of having complete freedom.

Ozores, who has been visiting Colombia since Saturday, is accompanying Panamanian President Aristides Royo.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES SAID ATTENDING COMMUNIST CONGRESS

PA112125 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Feb 80 p 6-A PA

[From "Alto Voltaje" column]

[Text] Many people were seen at the congress of Panamanian communists. Among them were many people belonging to the intelligence services of the United States, Panama, Cuba, Chile and even the KGB, which was "checking its zealous admirers."

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPANISH TAKEOVER

Threats From Rightist Groups

PA120138 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Sercano Network]

[Text] The Spanish Embassy here continues to be occupied. Many people close to the hostages who are still at the embassy are very concerned because no definite solution has been reached yet. As is known, members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] took over the Spanish Embassy and demanded that the authorities of the revolutionary junta immediately release LP-28 activists who were captured in a canton under the jurisdiction of Santa Rosa de Lima in La Union Department in eastern El Salvador.

A Sercano reporter established direct contact with the Spanish Embassy this morning and was able to find out that negotiations are continuing between government representatives, the mediators and LP-28 members at an undisclosed location.

It is known that the LP-28 continues to hold six hostages including the ambassador, the assistant to the deputy consul, an adviser and three embassy employees.

The LP-28 spokesman said they have been receiving threats from ultrarightist groups telling them that several LP-28 members will be killed if they do not evacuate the embassy. The persons who have received threats include LP-28 leader Rafael Velasquez and others of lesser importance.

According to the LP-28 spokesman, the same ultrarightist spokesmen have told them that they had killed Rodolfo Vasquez, an LP-28 member.

The local and foreign press have been invited to a news conference at the national university this morning. This news conference is being held to report on the results of the negotiations to obtain the release of the hostages at the Spanish Embassy.

New Demands Made

LD112130 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] There have been new demands from the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] for the release of the hostages in the Spanish Embassy in the capital of El Salvador. Here is a dispatch from San Salvador:

A satisfactory solution is being sought as quickly as possible to the occupation of the Spanish Embassy, according to leaders of the LP-28 who held a press conference this morning in the Salvadorean capital. The LP-28, in a communique which they issued today to the Salvadoran people, accused the Salvadoran Government of intransigence. Apart from repeating their demands and saying which have been met and which have not, the communique states that the military junta has given very few positive replies. A new demand is for the return of documents, possessions and 22,000 colons stolen from the house searched in the Miramonte suburb where Norma Guevara was captured. It looks as if the junta has promised to comply.

LP-28 also demands the immediate settlement of the just labor demands of the comrade workers in the Agroman company. But it looks as if it is the Ministry of Labor which is being intransigent as the Agroman company and the workers have already reached an agreement, but intransigence by the Ministry of Labor has prevented them from being implemented.

The communique recognizes that the ambassadors of Mexico, Italy and Ecuador, as well as a special representative of the Spanish Government, have been acting as mediators and publicly recognizes their work.

Release of Hostages Offered

PA120221 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] have stated that they will release the hostages and evacuate the embassy as a gesture of good will even if their five comrades are not released immediately as they had originally demanded.

There has been no immediate confirmation on the government acceptance of the conciliatory formula. The government has promised to investigate the whereabouts of the five LP-28 prisoners.

The Attorney General's Office announced on Friday that an investigation had been started at the request of the government junta.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS LIMA TO DISCUSS PEACE TALKS

PA120258 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1740 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena is in Lima, Peru to talk with Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustmante y Rivero. The latter is the mediator in negotiations to bring about peace between Honduras and El Salvador which in 1969 fought a 100-hour war.

Foreign Minister Chavez said the main purpose of his trip is to be briefed on the present status of the negotiations which are about to enter the conference phase. During this phase both parties will present their arguments regarding the conditions they consider necessary for signing a peace treaty. This stage of the negotiations could begin in June, after both El Salvador and Honduras have had 90 days to examine all accumulated written documents.

The 100-hour war between the two countries began on 14 July 1969 because of border and population problems.

MNR LEADER BELIEVES 'NO PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO CRISIS'

LD111603 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Right is Proposing the Peace of 100,000 Dead, El Salvador Socialist Leader States in Paris"]

[Text] "A broad unitary movement comprising democratic and revolutionary organizations is developing in El Salvador," Manuel Guillermo Ungo stated at a press conference held in the Socialist Party's headquarters in Paris Friday 8 February. "This unity," he continued, "is aimed at the formation of a democratic pluralist government whose policies would have a revolutionary element." Mr Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] which claims to be socialist and democratic, was on his way home from the 5-6 February meeting of the Socialist International in Vienna. [paragraph continues]

He explained that this development was helping to create a "prerevolutionary" situation in his country after the failure of the junta formed 17 October 1979 following the coup which overthrew General Romero.

The Foro Popular--main group of opposition parties including the Christian Democratic Party, the MNR, the Nationalist Democratic Union (CP) and 12 other organizations--had agreed to take part in the government on the basis of two essential principles: Democratization, "the only solution which can solve the political crisis," and the start of "structural antioligarchical changes whose three principal points were agrarian reform and the nationalization both of the financial system and of the basic foreign trade products."

"These measures," Mr Ungo added, "were to be accompanied by a purge--for political even more than for humanitarian reasons--of the bodies usually responsible for repression."

The MNR leader, himself a member of the junta until 1 January, attributed the failure of this attempt to pressure exerted by the oligarchy through representatives of the private sector and of some high-ranking officers. "The senior officers managed to push aside the majors and colonels who had overthrown General Romero and the traditional sense of heirarchy returned. In these circumstances democratization was no longer possible and we found ourselves faced with an army different from the one with which we had reached agreement on 17 October."

The split, which appeared in the context of an increasingly serious economic and social crisis, led to heightened political polarization, according to the El Salvador leader. The junta was reorganized with a section of the Christian Democratic Party but the de facto return to the former situation strips it of any chance of success. For their part the democratic and revolutionary organizations are engaged in unification at all levels which now includes all the main armed struggle movements, the political parties and above all the "mass revolutionary organizations which have set up a center to coordinate their actions."

Manuel Guillermo Ungo explained that all the forces concerned had had to make a "strategic redefinition."

"We all accept that none of our organizations can be self-sufficient and we are agreed on the idea of 'necessary revolution' which can combine different ideologies and political views. Today no party can pursue its own political plan alone."

"After several years of blood, violence and repression there can be no peaceful solution to the crisis. However, we are in a stalemate situation since neither of the two existing forces is capable of crushing the other in the short term. The left does not want civil war," Mr Ungo concluded, "but the right, which enjoys the active support of Guatemala's most reactionary circles, is talking of the 'peace of 100,000 dead'." He said that at a meeting with the junta last December a major had told him: "The best defense is attack. We must take the offensive against the extreme left even if it means 100,000 people being killed to prevent there being 200,000 dead later." Manuel Guillermo described this position as "the nuclear bomb argument."

CLOSING OF FRG, BRITISH EMBASSIES CONJECTURED

PA100411 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO 8 Feb 80 p 3 PA

[Text] This morning, John Michael Brown, Great Britain's new ambassador to El Salvador, presented his credential letters to the revolutionary government junta during a special ceremony at 1100 hours.

The ambassador arrived accompanied by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, protocol chief Guillermo Rubio Melado, and British Embassy officials.

It has been conjectured that Great Britain and the FRG have decided to close their embassies in San Salvador, but Foreign Ministry sources have stated that so far no government has announced the closing of its embassy. However, the departure of ambassadors has taken place as in the case of the British ambassador who left approximately 1 month ago and has now been replaced.

The decision to close an embassy is not made by ambassadors but by their governments. Up to now, no government with which El Salvador maintains broad relations has announced the closing of its embassy here, not even the Spanish Government, which is being pressured into breaking relations with our country.

LEFTIST STUDENTS OCCUPY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

PA120154 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0211 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE)-- Leftist high school students today seized the General Francisco Menendez National Institute, the largest in the country, and are holding 35 persons hostage.

The occupants are demanding massive enrollment, which has already been granted by the Education Ministry whose installations are being occupied by leftist militants to pressure the authorities into granting them a number of concessions.

Last weekend the revolutionary government junta said agreements granted by the Education Ministry under pressure are invalid.

PDC'S DUARTE SPEAKS TO NATION 29 JANUARY

PA092206 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Feb 80 pp 36, 37 PA

[Summary of televised speech delivered on 29 January 1980 by Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party]

[Text] Good evening Salvadoran people:

Allow me a few minutes of your time to make some comments on the events which are currently increasing the atmosphere of violence in the country.

As a sort of summary, let me remind you that due to the historic mistake we had lived with for so many years, due to social injustice, the lack of democracy and the military oligarchic dictatorship, the extreme left has managed in recent years to create a state of unrest in the country. By the end of October conditions had reached the point where it was believed that sectors of the extreme left would seize the country with the Marxist-Leninist beliefs they are trying to impose.

This situation led the army to seek a formula which resulted in the coup d'etat and then the army proclamation. This proclamation was designed not only to deal with the effects of violence in the country, but the real causes of the situation which originated in the imbalance in the social structure of our country. The army proclamation, the government program of the revolutionary junta installed at the time, presented social changes, deep changes in the economic, political and social structure. This was done so a democratic process could take place to solve the conditions of violence and social injustice.

Unfortunately, the extreme left used all the power it had to perpetrate such actions as the seizure of factories, ministries, real estate and farms. All of this created conditions of instability and afterwards permitted the extreme right to carry out a series of activities in an effort to totally destabilize the regime and cause internal differences including within the armed forces. All this led to a change in the government junta and the resignation of all the members of the Cabinet.

The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] believed it was time to take the position it should to find a nonviolent solution which was in the form of a democratic process. For this reason, we agreed to form part of the government. For this reason, the PDC readopted the objectives of the army proclamation, prepared a government program and submitted to the country the points which were indispensable for this democratic process to achieve its objectives. This objective is fundamentally the peaceful transformation of social structures thereby preventing any polarization or a civil war. To do this it is necessary to determine the main causes of this situation, and the main causes in the social structure itself.

The extreme right, which does not overlook the fact that the attempt is being made to solve the social conflict by changing the political, economic and social situation, launches an attack against our party and the extreme left does the same.

The extreme right, which does not want these changes, carries out violent actions against the PDC. We are currently being attacked in many parts of the country, such as in Chinamequita and Tejutepeque where they have assassinated our leaders. These threats, abuses, arrests and deaths committed against our fellow partisans carried out by the National Conciliation Party (PCN), the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), local army chiefs, former mayors, judges, and others, is part of a plan to have us quit the government so that social transformations will not be implemented. But the right does not stop at that; it proceeds to increase its acts against all people's organizations to provoke them and to create a climate of distrust within the army.

I have here a secret document, which belongs to the chief of Section 2 of a security body, addressed to his general director. The document says that on 5 January all the members of the party's executive committee held a meeting at the party's headquarters with guerrilla leaders and all the leaders of subversive groups, with the intention of, they say, reaching an agreement between those groups and the PDC. They then cite names and actions to confuse the army officers and make them believe that the PDC is trying to deceive the army and the people by reaching an agreement with the extreme left.

I want to tell you, my friends, that this document is totally "false," that what is being said is not true. It is enough to say just one thing: On 5 January, the entire Executive Committee and the entire Political Committee of the PDC was in my office all day because we were discussing the fundamental points about whether to join the government. That afternoon, a group of us went to the presidential house, which is where we introduced the persons we were proposing to become part of the government junta.

This is senseless, because by principle we have said that we would, and will, hold a dialog with everybody. We do not favor the actions of the ultraleft out of principle, because we believe they are wrong, but because we believe there is a peaceful solution to the nation's fundamental problems other than the solution of violence.

We believe in social changes because they are the root of the problem and because we believe they can be done through the democratic path, without death and blood.

Therefore, permit me to reiterate to the officers and Salvadoran people listening to me that this document is absolutely false and that the ultraright's attempted escalation is clear. What they want to do is to avoid changes. What they want is that the country not enter into this process in which the changes the country needs are going to be implemented. In order to prevent this the ultraright is attempting to carry out a destabilizing process in the nation and the government. I would not be surprised if other methods of violence were to be invented and that they would even resort to much more dramatic action precisely to prevent these changes.

But, gentlemen, the ultraleft has not stayed behind because they have also proceeded publicly. They have threatened us and are also disparaging us. What they are also trying to do is to destabilize the regime. What they want is to stop the democratic experiment because they know perfectly well that the people want the nation to have a climate of justice and to participate in the life of the nation. Therefore, since they know this, they are trying to stop this democratic experiment.

They are doing this because they do not want to understand any formula, because they do not want the democratic path, because they only want one thing: to seize power in order to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship which they have designed for this country.

Well now, this is why these gentlemen are trying to provoke the situation. For this reason, they do not listen to reason, but simply propose violence as a method. Both extremes, therefore, are inconsequent; what they want to do is to launch the nation into a bloodbath.

Now the 25 February People's Leagues [LP-28] seizes the party's installations on the excuse of making demands against repression and to try to disparage the party when they and all of the Salvadoran people know that during 20 years we have struggled and will continue to struggle against all manifestations of repression and injustice in this country.

They are not aware that their error simply establishes them as repressors because they are holding women and children as hostages. In addition, some people who fled from Chinamequita, from the repression of the White Warriors Union did so only to fall into the repression of the LP-28.

They have no need to seize our office for us to do what we have always done. We have hundreds of complaints which we are processing precisely to be able to serve all those who come to us when they believe their dignity has been trampled on. We do not in any way accept that we are faced with the problem that the PDC or the regime is to blame for all the repressive action in this country.

In 20 days we cannot stop repression. But we do have to fight to implement an entire process of changes so that these 50 years will end and social order will change in this country, so that we will gradually enter into a process of liberty and a process of respect for human dignity.

This is the situation in which the LP-28 is helping to create a climate of uncertainty in this country. They are contributing to destabilizing the regime. They are contributing to and supporting the ultraright so that there will be no changes in this country.

For this reason, people of Salvador, with these thoughts, allow me to appeal for comprehension. [paragraph continues]

It is not that we are proposing the structural changes we have mentioned either out of hatred or rancor against anyone. It is that it is necessary to change the political, economic and social scene. This cannot be postponed. When this is done the atmosphere of violence which the ultraleft has established will cease to have any reason for existing. So I ask all the conscientious sectors of this country to understand the work we are doing, to help us because it cannot be done alone and then, together, understand what the reason is for our effort. Let them know that sometimes we are fighting alone because the right is publishing and attacking us and the left is also trying to attack us. We are struggling and we hope the people understand our effort, our struggle, and that they will help us, help us to explain to everyone the fundamental objective of changing this political, economical and social scene. In this way, the changes are going to be instruments for bringing violence to an end.

JUNTA ADDRESSES NATION ON NEED FOR PEACE, CHANGES

PA082254 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Speech to nation by Ramon Avalos Navarrete, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: I convey fraternal greetings from the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta which tonight transmits to you a message interpreting the most deeply felt needs of the great majority of Salvadorans. The government's objective is to guarantee freedom, peace and the effective democratization of our country. We are all experiencing--and no one can deny it--a climate of freedom that has not occurred in many years. Examples of this are evident to all of us. The people must note that there is the greatest freedom of expression and assembly which are characteristic of a democratic regime. The government holds dialogs with everyone and tries to solve the problems--with some representing excessive demands--brought before it. Some sectors might misinterpret this attitude as weakness but we should be understanding. A people who have been oppressed for so long have not yet learned the correct use of freedom.

It is true that violence makes the people uncomfortable and anxious. However, the citizens who desire a peaceful life, who want to devote themselves to normal activities and who desire peace and a better standard of living in the country are increasingly and more vigorously condemning the acts of violence. They are demanding from the government more vigorous action against those who do not want peace to return to our country.

These are healthy and positive signs because our people have the right to live in peace, to work in a climate of security, to walk in the streets without the fear of being robbed or killed. The government is aware of all this and that is why it is working intensely to restore peace in the country.

But we also want it to be understood that we reached power when everyone saw that civil war was inevitable. We are working on the regulations which will prevent libertine behavior and will guarantee the people freedom in exercising democracy. This will bring the climate of peace which is so necessary to promote the Salvadoran society. The permanent peace that we all desire will be achieved to the extent that the reforms--which some minorities oppose for diverse reasons--benefit the Salvadoran people. We might call these urgent measures. But at the same time and in parallel manner, measures which will not be repressive but vigorous will be adopted to guarantee this desired atmosphere of peace in which we will be able to build the new Salvadoran society.

We have not been in office 1 month and those who want us to end violence overnight forget the causes of this atmosphere have existed for decades and that their intensification in the past few years has been the result of the unjust society in which we have lived.

In the face of such a serious situation, as the one we are experiencing, many demand the use of force. Some long for a return to the days of the governments which the 15 October insurrectional movement put to an end.

I wish to assure you that our fundamental objective is the achievement of peace but peace cannot solely be based on force. There can be no peace without respect of human rights. There can be no peace if men do not truly feel free and if inequalities and injustices do not disappear. For a long time the masses of our country have suffered those inequalities and injustices. These injustices have been used as banners to sow hatred and resentment which encourages those who now carry out so many acts of violence.

That is why the revolutionary government is bent on achieving economic and social changes which will give all the Salvadoran people greater opportunities to share in the national wealth, to contribute with their effort and to work to increase that wealth and enjoy its benefits to a greater degree.

Naturally, we are aware that this cannot be achieved overnight and that it is not easy to rapidly correct the vices of a country such as ours which has been subjected to a long process of destruction in all areas. All of these earlier destructive processes represent an extremely difficult challenge that we must firmly and courageously face. We have deep faith in the Salvadoran people, in their spirit of sacrifice, and their dedication to work and heroism.

The revolutionary government wants to emphasize the moral obligation all Salvadorans have to join the process of changes and democracy. In other times, the people were alienated, leading to a general attitude of waiting for others to solve the problems. Now that a participatory democracy is being launched, the Salvadorans must assume their responsibility and respond to the call of the fatherland. Together we will find the solutions, united in the face of destruction and violence which are essentially counterrevolutionary.

The changes we will carry out are necessary to achieve peace with social justice. But it is also essential that we return to the observance of laws and the respect for regulations which guarantee social coexistence. This government is determined to achieve this within a climate of freedom and respect of human rights. Salvadoran people, thank you and good night.

GUATEMALA

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

PA111938 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Gen Rafael Macedo Figueroa, Mexican ambassador to Guatemala, continues in his post. Today he replied to questions on the status of relations between Guatemala and Mexico and the Mexican leftist sectors' demands for breaking relations. [begin recording] We are continuing to carry out our normal functions in Guatemala. [end recording]

He denied that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has canceled his visit to Guatemala. [begin recording] Meetings continue between Mexicans and Guatemalans to analyze common subjects. As I have previously indicated, no date has yet been set for President Lopez Portillo's visit to Guatemala. [end recording]

Regarding the tragic events in the Spanish Embassy, the ambassadors in Guatemala will in due time issue a statement to the Guatemalan Government. [Begin recording] The ambassadors accredited to Guatemala have been holding meetings to analyze the events in the Spanish Embassy. So far, no statement has been issued. [end recording]

SEARCHES CONDUCTED AT UNIVERSITY; FEARS OF MORE UNREST

PA082020 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Some 300 uniformed and plainclothes police, including the well-known Modelo detachment, surrounded the university campus this morning, causing great alarm, particularly among freshman students.

The police arrived aboard several Blue Bird buses around 1000 and immediately took up positions at all the university entrances and exists, where they proceeded to conduct detailed searches.

Despite the silence over this police operation, it was learned that the authorities had ordered it because a campus informer reported that another group of peasants was preparing to leave the university campus to seize another embassy. Persons were not being allowed to leave the university without being identified.

A police chief stated briefly that an attempt was being made to exercise control so as not to be caught off guard with a repetition of yesterday's incident. He said it was rumored that the Embassy of Japan had been seized, but this was later denied when our reporters went to that diplomatic mission, located at No 819, Route 6, Zone 4.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT MINISTER FAILS

PA111613 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz was almost killed today when unidentified individuals detonated a powerful time bomb as he was heading for the National Palace in his armored car.

As the bomb went off--the explosion could be heard in most parts of the capital--several unidentified individuals fired at him with machineguns.

The official was not injured, but his car was totally destroyed. His personal guards had been trailing him in a second vehicle.

HONDURAS

MOUNTING CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT REFUTED

PA091435 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Internal and external antidemocratic attacks against Honduras, against the government of the armed forces and against the army are increasing.

Popular groups, patriotic fronts, national liberation fronts and some unions have taken the initiative in the repugnant task of attacking with fury and poison the military regime, arbitrarily attributing to it the characteristics of despotism, crime, corruption, abuse and political repression.

All of these fronts describe themselves as defenders of the poor, of the exploited, of liberty and of democracy. Under different names they are all the same and pursue the same ends: to provoke subversion and violence to prevent the 20 April elections and achieve power through terrorism and anarchy.

The Union of Workers of the Autonomous University of Honduras has recently appeared and stated it represents the employees of the university in their concern over the severe crisis through which the nation is passing due to the present military government junta's lack of ability. This union has published a statement outlining the views of those who are complying with the campaign to disparage the military regime. It states that during the past few days officially sanctioned terror has been imposed with the help of influential voices of public opinion--better said, those of the oligarchy such as La Voz de Honduras, Radio Honduras and EL HERALDO, the newspaper formerly called LA NOTICIA--and as a result of the attacks on banks and commercial establishments which even now are suspiciously unsolved.

Among other things, it recommends that the neutrality of the army in the electoral process must be sincere and it must not leave it up to the garrisons to force the people to vote.

We say the university has a great social task because of its duties toward the fatherland and society. Hence, in its schoolrooms and its internal life, there should be neither religious nor political sectarianism.

University autonomy means independence, not only from public power but also from religious dogma and the political interests of parties.

It appears to us, however, that things are understood another way. The facts so confirm it.

The Union of Workers of the National University has issued a political pronouncement. It has forgotten the mandate contained in Article 499 of the Labor Code which forbids it from participating in partisan politics or religious affairs. It has been represented in political directories, congresses and confessional congregations, has financed political parties, religious cults and has officially launched candidates for popular election. The members of the union can do any of these in a private or personal capacity. In reality, the university's union members see officially sanctioned terror that does not exist. All the social communication media carry on their activities without intervention of any kind from those holding public power. They widely enjoy the liberty which the government of the armed forces guarantees them without limitations. With whatever exceptions may be the case, they carry out true democratically oriented work.

Regarding its recommendation to the army, on repeated occasions the president of the military junta, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, in the name of the armed forces has declared the irreversible stand of the armed institution to take Honduras, within the framework of the law, to a life of law.

The word of the ruler has been committed. Observers and foreign delegations who are with us, watching the great civic and democratic feast of 20 April, will be witnesses to its being kept.

The elections, therefore, will be the flames that will burn the faces of the enemies of liberty.

NICARAGUA

SAFE-CONDUCT GRANTED TO REFUGEES IN CHILEAN EMBASSY

PY072307 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1907 GMT 7 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Feb (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry disclosed here today that the Nicaraguan Government has granted safe-conducts to four of the five refugees who have been in the Chilean Embassy since July 1979. Safe-conduct has been granted to former National Guardsmen Humberto Lacayo and Guillermo Narvaez, Professor Jose Martinez and former Government Minister Jose Muniz.

The Foreign Ministry communique does not specify when the safe-conduct was granted or when the refugees will leave Managua. It was reported that one of the refugees will possibly travel to Chile, while the rest will remain in Central America.

It was also reported that the other safe-conduct is being negotiated and that the five persons sought asylum in the Chilean Embassy after former President Anastasio Somoza was ousted by the national reconstruction junta.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EL PUEBLO NEWSPAPER CASE

Link to Confiscated Weapons

PA111323 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 9 PA

[Excerpts] The eight individuals who were arrested following the closure of the newspaper EL PUEBLO are linked to the illegal possession of military weapons and will therefore be tried by the courts.

This information was given by guerrilla Commander Hugo Torres, deputy interior minister, as he presented a cache of firearms--one-third of them automatic weapons--to newsmen.

"The discovery of this cache of weapons will certainly silence this country's reactionaries who have been criticizing the manner in which EL PUEBLO was shut down," Torres said.

The deputy interior minister added that the reactionaries who protested are also against the Nicaraguan people. The Sandinist National Liberation Front is the vanguard of this revolution because it has been struggling, facing hardships, deprivation and making all kinds of sacrifices for the past 20 years. One becomes the vanguard of deeds, not by desire or decree," Commander Torres stressed. [closing quotemark as published]

Torres said he has been informed that in the western part of the country soldiers have likewise discovered two weapons caches of the Anti-Somozist Peoples Militia [MILPAS], but that he did not have any details yet.

The prisoners will be held accountable for the holdups and the policemen killed in the recent attacks," he added.

Torres also said a person who was with the harassers when they attacked Oswaldo Lacayo, a member of the General Staff, has been arrested.

This individual has informed the security authorities that an embassy which gave refuge to many Somozists is linked to these actions, but he refused to identify the embassy, Torres said.

Among the weapons shown to the press are FAL and Galil rifles, CAL automatic carbines and new Hauesen repeating rifles. The latter are fixed position weapons usually used for ambushes.

Torres said EL PUEBLO director Melvin Wallace and former college professor Rene Lacayo also directed these counterrevolutionary activities and that they are being sought so they can be arrested.

Earlier, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez said they were confused individuals, but that they would feel the weight of the law. They are getting help from Somozists and from foreigners who want to hinder the revolutionary process.

Borge said "We could say they won't be punished. They might be arrested for rehabilitation, but I must point out there are some who cannot be reeducated."

At the end of the presentation to the press the deputy interior minister said sometime soon, perhaps next week, he would announce the measures taken against the usurpers and the smugglers who are devoted to the ignoble task of snatching the food out of the mouths of thousands of Nicaraguans.

Torres said those arrested due to the closure of EL PUEBLO who are linked to the MILPAS are: Isidro Tellez, Xiomara Centeno, Carlos Cuadra Cuadra, Juan Alberto Henriquez, Carlos Arteaga and Nora Godron Millert.

Results of Trial

PA112253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Dr Victor Manuel Ordonez, judge of the First Criminal Court of Managua, handed down several sentences and acquittals at noon today in connection with the closing of the daily EL PUEBLO.

The trial opened on 31 January in this court. At noon today Dr Victor Manuel Ordonez ordered the commander of the Sandinist police of Managua to release several of the EL PUEBLO staff who were under arrest on the following charges: publicizing either in writing or verbally, expressions, proclamations or manifestos harmful to the interests of the people and the conquests of the people.

The following were granted these acquittals: Xiomara Centeno Gutierrez, Marta Espinosa Mendieta, Irania del Carmen Nunez and Carlos Adan Arteaga Alvarez. All of them were acquitted since the above-mentioned charges were not proved. They were the only members of the EL PUEBLO staff who were released. They had been detained since 28 January.

The director of EL PUEBLO was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. Also sentenced to the same term were Juan Alberto Henriquez, Carlos Cuadra Cuadra and Isidro Tellez.

All of them were found guilty of the crime of having publicized, either verbally or in writing, expressions, proclamations or manifestos that were harmful to the interests of the people and the conquests of the people.

At noon today, Dr Victor Manuel Ordonez, judge of the First Criminal Court of Managua, handed down sentences against the above-mentioned persons. They include Dr Melvin Wallace Simpson, director of the paper.

The judiciary document adds that Melvin Wallace Simpson, Carlos Cuadra, Juan Alberto Henriquez and Isidro Tellez have been sentenced to 2 years at public works for the crime mentioned at the beginning of this report.

The sentence is based on Article 5, Decree No 34 issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The sentence is also based on Decree 36 published in the gazette dated 28 August 1979 and Decree No 148 issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 12 November.

The charges against the persons sentenced, former employees EL PUEBLO, were brought before the common courts by Dr Mario Ruiz Castillo, assistant prosecutor of Managua. Dr Ruiz Castillo represented the prosecution in his capacity as representative of the general prosecutor of justice of Nicaragua.

Maoist-Imperialist Alliance

PA070431 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Maoist alliance with imperialism has been evinced by the Inter-American Press Association's (IAPA) pronouncement in the case of the paper EL PUEBLO.

IAPA, an organization that has been traditionally characterized by its defense of the promanagement sector of journalism, has issued a pronouncement expressing its solidarity with the paper EL PUEBLO, which has sought to define itself as a leftist paper.

The collusion between imperialism and Maoism has been evinced by the fact that this is the first time IAPA has defended a self-styled leftist paper. It has lodged complaints with the National Reconstruction Government Junta. The director of the ultrarightist U.S. newspaper, the Miami HERALD, has been the one to jump in on IAPA's behalf. In his message he even told the government about political pluralism. The message has been broadly circulated in the United States and has been published in those Latin American papers openly involved in the campaign currently being waged against the Nicaraguan revolution.

NEWSCAST DIRECTOR MONTALVAN DECIDES TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA081310 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, who until Saturday was director of "Noticieros Mil," has announced that he will go to Costa Rica to live and work there. Montalvan is currently obtaining a visa to leave Nicaragua after 25 years in journalism.

I have nothing more to do in my country, Montalvan told this newscast. I cannot work as a newsman or professor. I must leave and work in the field of journalism somewhere else, he added.

Why was "the Man of Mil," as he was called, affected by the closing of the newscast he directed for over 3 years? We must understand that Nicaragua is experiencing a state of change. We are in the middle of a revolution in which everything is gradually changing. There is a new concept of freedom of speech in the revolutionary process.

Montalvan has his own way of understanding the political pluralism announced in Nicaragua and his own way of understanding the freedom of speech in Nicaragua. We have moderate freedom of speech; there is no absolute freedom. In Nicaragua, we have freedom of speech for the revolution.

Montalvan was pointed out as a spokesman of the counterrevolution, but was he really?

I have my own way of seeing freedom, Montalvan maintains. Of course as a citizen he thinks one way; his thinking is not identical to others. Based on his ideas of his profession, he gave people who had political and economic interests a chance to speak, and they practically made him a spokesman for groups that oppose the Sandinist process.

It is very hard to assert that Montalvan was engaged in counterrevolution. We feel he was a victim of sectors that took advantage of his way of practicing journalism by converting him into a town crier of their interests.

POLICE TO ISSUE ARMS PERMITS TO CITIZENS

PA081617 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] Beginning next week, the Sandinist National Police will begin issuing permits to carry weapons.

The step was taken following the interior minister's announcement that one way of countering crime is for all eligible citizens to have weapons in their homes to defend themselves from the wave of crime that has arisen in some sectors of the city. Any weapon may be carried, its origin notwithstanding.

To explain this further, we talked to Sandinist Police National Commander Rene Vivas.

[Begin Vivas recording] I wish to take this opportunity to explain the matter of carrying arms, especially [words indistinct].

By order of Minister of Interior Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, it is the Sandinist police's duty to (?authorize) the possession of firearms across the nation. For this, we are [word indistinct] to operate an office which for the time being will be located at the [name indistinct] commercial center to receive (?applications) for carrying weapons.

The most interesting question for you, perhaps, is when this office will open. This office will be operating as of next Monday.

A few days before opening the office, we are going to explain through all the media, both spoken and written, the prerequisites that will have to be filled. However, I can say now that the basic prerequisite will be that the weapon will have to be shown to us. That is, we are not going to accept a paper or a document or letter, but rather we are going to conduct the registration as close to reality as possible and therefore demand that the citizens who carry weapons show them to the police.

In this, there will be no problem. The order of the minister stipulates that permits for carrying arms be issued as expeditiously as possible because we are frankly alarmed at the rate or crime and the aggressiveness of the criminals, and we are aware that in addition to the protection offered by the police, it is necessary at this moment, in this case, for some citizens who are (?acceptable) to us--that is persons who agree with the revolution, people who support the revolution, who know about the goals and achievements of the Sandinist Popular Revolution--to help us (?fight) crime. [end recording]

OFFICIAL REVIEWS STATUS OF HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVANCE

PA081628 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Companero Dr (Leoncio) Herdocia has said during a news conference that a human rights institute will be established with a base in San Jose, Costa Rica, to promote studies on general and international human rights. Dr Herdocia also said an Amnesty International mission is in our country to gather facts on the respect shown for human rights in Nicaragua.

To carry out this mission, the delegation, headed by Central American Jurist Dr Roberto Alvarez, visited jails and confirmed that the conditions in which the prisoners are confined are adequate for their physical well-being.

The members of the mission also visited the special courts, where they inspected the files to confirm that investigations are being carried out in conformity with legal procedures. This gave the lie to harmful comments being made by certain countries about our revolutionary process.

On another subject, Companero Herdocia reported on Nicaragua's subscription to human rights pacts through our representatives at the United Nations. Companero Herdocia said Nicaragua, along with other countries, will introduce a draft resolution to condemn violations of human rights in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

CHILEAN UNION REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL120038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Tomorrow will be the 27th anniverary of the founding of the Chilean Trade Union Federation [CUTCH]. (Galvarino Melo), representative of that organization in Cuba, today held a press conference to discuss the present situation of the Chilean workers and the ongoing trade union struggle on behalf of the people.

[Begin Galvarino Melo recording] Comrades, this means that the struggle being waged is not only for bread and wages but also for freedom, for the eradication of fascism. [end recording]

During the past year the Chilean trade unions denounced and rejected the so-called labor plan, a fascist creation for the benefit of the bourgeois master. It was a year of great battles for achieveing the right to meet, for the return of the exiles, for a response to the question dealing with the 2,500 persons who have disappeared, for the right to work, education and health.

[Begin Galarino Melo recording] I must say that in Santiago, Chile, you can find everything you can imagine, but not everybody can buy these things. In the upper class suburbs you find meat, luxurious restaurants and everthing. But, among the great working masses there is poverty, hunger. In some homes the stove is never turned on and its residents sleep until noon and one o'clock in the afternoon because they would rather sleep than be hungry. [end recording]

(Galvarino Melo) added that the recent strikes in Chile, among them the one at the Teniente mine, are guidelines to be followed in trade union work for 1980 against the so-called labor plan.

FISH INDUSTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

PA111303 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with Marcel Menendez, director of the navy projects and technological investigations center at the Cuban Fish Industry Ministry, by Havana reporter Nestor Nunez on the occasion of the first scientific and technical conference for Cuba's navy and fishing development, date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are Cuba's relations with international organizations with regard to fishing technical development?

[Answer] Cuba has helped and is helping several countries through cooperation agreements. Some of the countries it has helped are Mozambique, Benin, Angola, Jamaica and Nicaragua. We are cooperating with these countries in every way. These countries, as should be expected, have great limitations, but Cuba is willing to offer its scientific and technological knowledge to overcome those limitations. During the recent scientific and technical conference we all benefited from the exchange of views and experiences. Cuba is actively participating in projects to make better use of seafood for industrial purposes and for human consumption. These mechanisms for cooperation have given us the opportunity to establish an economic exchange with these countries.

[Question] Would you like to say something regarding Cuba's relations with the socialist community?

[Answer] It has been very interesting because of the help that Cuba has received from the socialist community. The conference was an example of this cooperation.

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

FL082358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A cooperation agreement has been signed between the Education Ministry of Cuba and the Public Education Ministry of the GDR at the conclusion of a visit by a GDR delegation headed by Margot Honecker, minister of public education, who signed the document. Signing for Cuba was Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education. Also present were Isidoro Malmierca, member of the party secretariat and minister of foreign affairs, as well as Asela de los Santos and Electra Fernandez, member and alternate member of the Central Committee, respectively. The agreement covers educational cooperation programs for 1981-1985 and the work program for direct exchange between the two ministries for 1980.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

FL090034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A cultural and scientific-technical cooperation agreement for 1980-1981 has been signed in Havana by the chairman of the fourth meeting of the Cuban-French joint commission. The document was signed by Lisandro Otero, director for press, information, and culture at the Foreign Ministry and Mr (Pierre Henri Renard), France's ambassador to our country. Both men spoke of the climate of serenity and friendship prevailing in the talks, in keeping with the consistent relations between Cuba and France.

Some of the agreements reached apply to university, sports and radio and television exchanges, film festivals, and cooperation in public health and agriculture.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS CIENFUEGOS PROVINCE

FL091906 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Our cameras report from Cienfuegos Province on the visit to Jagua of a Nicaraguan delegation from the sister republic of Nicaragua headed by Miguel Vigil, minister of housing and planning of Nicaragua. During its stay in Jagua, the delegation was briefed on the province's construction development. Later the visitors toured several installations in the industrial zone, where they showed interest in the functioning and technology of the tricontinental bulk sugar shipping terminal. They also observed the production of prefabricated molds in the Servian Materials Institute [prefab construction system] housing plant and admired the industrial development in the area of O'Bourke. The delegation was accompanied by Armando Galguera, vice minister of construction.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PZPR CONGRESS IN WARSAW

FL091313 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo and chairman of the party national committee for control and auditing, heads the Cuban Communist Party delegation that will attend the sessions of the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. The party event will be held in Warsaw February 11-15. The delegation left yesterday afternoon for Poland.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OPEN 3-DAY MEETING IN ST LUCIA

FL111625 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, Wednesday, (CANA)--CARICOM foreign ministers opened a three-day meeting here today with Secretary-General Dr. Kurleigh King calling for statemanship and the highest degree of diplomatic skill from the delegations, in an apparent attempt to quash any possibility of heated argument over one of the most important items on the agenda: the question of ideological pluralism in the region.

In the opening speeches, delegation heads all called for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each member state, the necessity of adopting measures to ensure that there was no further division in the region, and guarding the Caribbean against cold war conflict.

The conference, which went into a caucus following this morning's opening session, holds its first plenary session tomorrow. It will consider a 12-item agenda dealing with such issues as ideology, energy, and Belize.

St. Vincent, Montserrat and Trinidad and Tobago are not represented at the meeting.

Dr. King said that the meeting was taking place at a time when the international community was faced with some of the most perplexing issues since the end of the Second World War. The task before the meeting, he said, was a mammoth one.

He said: "Many believe that with the recent developments surrounding Afghanistan, the international community has entered another, yet another period of cold war. Whatever term is used to describe the present state of international tension, it is clear that these developments must have serious implications for our community."

But he saw the international situation as affording CARICOM an opportunity to consolidate the Carribean at a common approach to regional and international affairs.

Dr. King said that two of the most important principles which guided relations among states were respect for sovereignty and non-interference in their internal affairs.

BARBADOS

CARICOM MEETING DELEGATION TO LEAVE TOMORROW

FL081415 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Minister of external affairs, Mr. Henry Forde leaves for Castries tomorrow, to attend the fifth meeting of CARICOM foreign ministers, which open today and ends on Friday.

Mr. Forde leads a three-man delegation comprising the permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Brazane Babb; and Mr. "Frankie" Jordan, senior foreign service officer, and head of the Political and Economic Section of the ministry. Mr. Babb and Mr. Jordan are going ahead of Mr. Forde to take part in the officials meeting today.

The Castries meeting promises to be of crucial importance to the CARICOM states as it takes place at a time of increasing economic difficulties in the Caribbean region.

Among the topics for discussion at the conference are two agenda items proposed by Antigua--"Ideological Pluralism and Its Effects Upon the Harmonisation of Caribbean Foreign Policy"; and "Is the Non-Aligned Movement Truly Non-Aligned, What Benefits Accrue to Caribbean Countries From Being Members?"

An item of major importance to Barbados on the provisional agenda, however, is the topic "the impact of oil prices on the Caribbean, and a common strategy for dealing with the energy problem."

It is expected that the Barbados delegation will be seeking common solutions with other CARICOM partners at this conference for the growing economic problems confronting the region. Barbados is deeply concerned at the escalating inflation brought about by ever-increasing oil prices, and its debilitating effects on Caribbean countries' economies.

The Castries conference hopes also to examine a common approach to foreign policy questions such as Latin America, Haiti and southern Africa. It is likely that the problem of Belize will arise again at this conference, as well as the question of observer status for CARICOM at the United Nations.

DOMINICA

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY UNDECIDED ON NEXT PRESIDENT

FL041610 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 31 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 30 Jan (CANA)--The Dominica House of Assembly met briefly here today without shedding any further light on the question of who will succeed outgoing Acting President Jenner Armour, and without approving the 1979-80 budget of EC561.5 million (US$22.7 million).

In the 40 minute session today, Speaker of the House Mr Eden Bowers informed parliament of the resignation yesterday of substantive self-exiled President Fred Degazon, with immediate effect, and said that nominations for the post of president, instead of acting president, would take place at the next sitting of the House.

Mr Armour is stepping down in order to take part in forth-coming general elections as an independent.

JAMAICA

STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO RELEASED

FL111430 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 19 FL

[Excerpts] Mexico is to supply 22 per cent of Jamaica's oil requirement, grant Jamaica preference for the supply of 420,000 tons of alumina annually at international prices, offer Jamaica up to ten per cent of the shares in Mexico's new 220,000 ton aluminum project and participate with a similar amount of capital in the expansion of Jamaica's alumina industry.

Following is the text of the release from the office of the prime minister:

"Prime Minister Michael Manley and President Jose Lopez Portillo have agreed on very substantial economic co-operation between Jamaica and Mexico.

"The two leaders held talks in Mexico Wednesday February 6 at the invitation of President Lopez Portillo. Also taking part were the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Hon. P.J. Patterson; the minister of mining and energy, Hon. Horace Clarke and other officials of the Mexican and Jamaican governments.

10,000 Barrels a Day

"As a result of the talks Mexico will supply Jamaica with 10,000 barrels of oil daily, about 22 per cent of Jamaica's present consumption, as far as Mexico's capacity for export will permit.

"Mexico will grant Jamaica preference for the supply of 420,000 tons of alumina annually at international prices, and this will form part of Jamaica's plans for the regional supply of alumina.

"The Mexican Government will make available to Jamaica, for subscription, up to 10 per cent of the shares of Mexico's new project to produce 220,000 tons of aluminum annually.

"Mexico will participate with a similar amount of capital in the expansion of Jamaica alumina industry to fulfill the additional demand.

"The two leaders underlined the importance of strengthening the Multi-National Shipping Enterprise of the Caribbean (NAMUCAR) in its goal to link all the countries of the area to facilitate trade between them.

"They also agreed that efforts should be intensified for the development of cultural, scientific and technical exchange as a firm step in this direction, President Lopez Portillo offered Prime Minister Manley eleven scholarships for young Jamaicans to study in Mexican institutions.

"According to a joint communique issued at the end of their talks, both leaders were convinced that the relations between Jamaica and Mexico will continue to develop "under the best auspices and within a framework of respect, understanding and friendship".

"They reviewed with special interest the present state of the world economy and agreed that, to improve it, it was necessary for all countries to make efforts to transform the basis on which the international system rests. In this respect, they expressed their conviction that the restructuring of the world economy and the creation of a new international economic order is undoubtedly the common responsibility of both energy producing and energy importing countries.

World Energy Plan

"The Jamaican delegation expressed its appreciation of the role of President Lopez Portillo and the Mexican Government in emphasizing the urgent need to adopt a world energy plan which tackles a world problem. "The Jamaican prime minister and the Mexican president expressed their conviction that in the interest of improving international co-operation it is essential that all states accept ideological pluralism as a product of the expression of the right to self-determination.

"Prime Minister Manley expressed his thanks to President Lopez Portillo for the courtesies extended to him and his delegation. President Lopez Portillo accepted an invitation by Prime Minister Manley to visit Jamaica."

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS VESSEL SEIZURE BY VENEZUELA

FL081420 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 5 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Government has lodged a strong protest in Port-of-Spain and Caracas over the seizure of a vessel in this country's territorial waters by armed Venezuelan coast guardsmen last Saturday.

This country's ambassador to Venezuela, Mr. Wilfred Naimool was contacted on Saturday by telephone several hours after the incident in the serpent's mouth and requested to protest to the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry the seizure of Marlin, a 20-foot local test barge in this country's territorial waters.

In Port-of-Spain, Minister of External Affairs and National Security Senator John Donaldson contacted Dr. Addelkader Marquez, Venezuela's ambassador, and lodged a similar protest.

On Sunday, the ambassador flew to Caracas to seek the release of the four men and to get further directions on detente.

Dr. Marquez is expected back today, according to the Venezuelan Embassy.

A statement from Senator Donaldson's office last night said Mr. Naimool was instructed to seek the release of the men and the vessel and to lodge a strong protest with the Venezuelan Government, pointing out that the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago viewed such action in its territorial waters as an affront to its sovereignty.

Envoy Approached

A similar approach was made to the Venezuelan ambassador in Port-of-Spain. He was asked to seek the immediate release of the vessel and the men and to convey the reaction of the Trinidad and Tobago Government to the Venezuelan Government.

Throughout Saturday and Sunday, Senator Donaldson held discussions with the permanent secretaries in his twin ministries and the chief of staff of the defence force.

Senator Donaldson also held talks with Mr. George Weekes, president general of the Oil-fields Workers' Trade Union, at the Ministry of National Security yesterday--on matters relating to the incident.

The seizure of the barge, owned by Eric Miller and associates, was the second incident in the past 14 months near the Soldado Rock area.

Saturday's incident started at 11 o'clock when gun-toting guards in a small boat boarded the Marlin, operated by Trinmar Services, Ltd. and took the boat and men to Pedernales.

The crewmen were released and boat and crew reached Trinidad at 7:20 p.m. on Sunday evening.

A ministry of external affairs source said last night that further talks would be held in Port-of-Spain when Dr. Marquez returns from Caracas.

Over the past months not only oilmen on the drilling platforms were arrested by the Venezuelan Coast Guard, but also scores of fishermen shrimping off the Orinoco banks.

A fisherman told the GUARDIAN that the Venezuelan Coast Guard fired shots at two local pirogues last week.

He also observed a stepping up of patrols in the gulf.

ECUADOR

JOSE SALGADO APPOINTED NEW LABOR MINISTER

PA120203 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The president of the republic has appointed Francisco Jose Salgado Salgado as minister of labor and human resources. The new labor minister will be sworn in during a special ceremony to be held at the presidential palace in the near future.

FINANCE MINISTER WOUNDED BY EX-MINISTRY EMPLOYEE

PA120500 Paris AFP in Spanish 0437 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 11 Feb (AFP)--A man who had been dismissed from his job as maintenance chief of the Finance Ministry wounded Minister Fernando Aspiazu Seminario with a firearm tonight while the minister was working in his office. According to police reports, the former employee, Edgar Coronel, got drunk and went to the minister's office and fired at his left arm. Leopoldo Falquez, the deputy finance minister, was also wounded in the chest. The two officials have been hospitalized.

Coronel fled immediately after the incident but when he realized that he was trapped, he committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple.

GUYANA

BURNHAM URGES GREATER PRODUCTION OF GOODS, SERVICES

FL112056 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana has challenged the members of the People's National Congress, the PNC, greater Georgetown region, to provide the leadership in the country's drive to produce more goods and services. The prime minister was delivering an address at the region's sixth annual conference in central Georgetown. During his address he urged the members to motivate the people of Guyana to improve, by their own effort and through the party, the communities in which they live and to pursue constantly the goals of national self-reliance. Mr Burnham suggested that [words indistinct] their own food crops, national production would be increased.

VENEZUELA

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR WOUNDED BY UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS

PA112027 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Feb (AFP)--Yugoslav Ambassador to Venezuela Marko Sunejic was attacked yesterday by two unidentified individuals who fired at and wounded him in the left leg as he was stepping out of his car in front of his house. Police have not discounted the possibility that political motives may lie at the bottom of this incident. Investigations are currently underway. The ambassador, who arrived in Venezuela 10 months ago, was placed in a local hospital while authorities kept a close watch over his house and the embassy.